## THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent char-acter, in order to form a permanent jederal govern-ment, establish justice, insure domestic tranquelity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves an our posterity—inteking the fever and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America. ARTICLE 1.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein DELEGATED shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representa-

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors o the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; BUT NO PERSON OF FOREIGN BIRTH, NOT A CITIZEN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, SHALL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR ANY OFFICER, CIVIL OR POLITICAT, STATE OR

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-dve years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be ncluded within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including bound to service for a term of years, and inclu ding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves .-The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; AND UNTIL SUCH ENUMERATION SHALL BE MADE, THE STATE. OF SOUTH-CAROLINA SHALL BE ENTITLED TO CHOOSE BIX. THE STATE OF GEORGIA TEN, THE STATE OF ALA BANA NINE, THE STATE OF FLORIDA TWO, THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI SEVEN, THE STATE OF LOUISIANA BIX, AND THE STATE OF TEXAS SIX.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the

sole power of impeachment, EXCEPT THAT ANY UUDI-CIAL OR OTHER FEDERAL OFFICER RESIDENT AND ACTING SOLELY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ANY STATE, MAY BE IM-PEACHED BY A VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF BOTH BRANCH-ES OF THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF. SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen for Bix years by the legislature thereof, AT THE REG-ULAR SESSION NEXT IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE COM-MENCEMENT OF THE TERM OF SERVICE: and each senstor shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignatian or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall not (when elected) be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States

shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers:

and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Pres dent of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elec tions for Senators and Representatives shall be pre-scribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, SUBJECT TO THE PROVISSIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in

every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penaltics as each House may provide. 2. Each house may determine the rules of its pro-

ceedings, punish its members for disordely behariour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds the whole number, expel a member. 3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proces

ings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Jour-

4. Neither House during the session of Congres shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, hor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the

they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measures appearainting to his department.

SECTION VIII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other

bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the word of

BOTH HOUSES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY YEAR AND NAYS, AND THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS VOTING FOR AND AGAINST THE BILL SHALL BE ENTERED ON THE AND AGAINST THE SILL SHALL BE EXTERED OF THE JOURNAL OF EACH HOUSE REPECTIVELY. If any bill, shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may applicate the statement of the case it shall not be a law. prove any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the house in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

8. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, AND CARRY ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES; BUT NO ROUNTIES SHALL BE GRANTED FROM THE TREASURY, NOR SHALL ANY DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM POREIGN COUNTRIES BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on credit of the Confederate

States. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; BUT NEITHER THIS, NOR ANY OTHER CLAUSE CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION, SHALL EVER BE CON-STRUED TO DELEGATE THE POWER TO CONGRESS TO AP-PROPRIATE MONEY FOR ANY INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT INTENDED TO FACILITATE COMMERCE; EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURNISHING LIGHTS, BEACONS AND BUOYS, AND OTHER AIDS TO NAVIGATION UPON THE COASTS. AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS AND THE REMOV-ING OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVER NAVIGATION, IN ALL OF WHICH CASES SUCH DUTIES SHALL BE LAID ON THE NAV-IGATION FACILITATED THEREBY AS WAY BE NECESSARY TO PAY THE COSTS AND EXPENSES THEREOF.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Confederate States: BUT NO LAW OF CON-GRESS SHALL DISCHARGE ANY DEBT CONTRACTED BE-FORE THE PASSAGE OF THE SAME.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

ing the securities and current coin of the CONFED-ERATE STATES.

7. To establish postoffices and post ROUTES; BUT THE EXPENSES OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SITTY-THREE, SHALL BE PAID OUT OF ITS OWN REVENUE.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer

term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

of the land and naval lorces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Con-federate States; reserving to the States, respective-ly, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten

miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Conjederate States, and to exercise like authority over all places pur-chased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Consti-tution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof. SECTION IX.

1. THE IMPORTATION OF NEGROES OF THE APRICAN RACE FROM ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY OTHER THAN THE SLAVEHONDING STATES OR TERRITORIES OF THE UNIT-ED STATES OF AMERICA, IS HEREBY PORBIDDEN; AND CONGRESS IS REQUIRED TO PASS SUCH LAWS AS SHALL EFFECTUALLY PREVENT THE SAME 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO PROHIBIT

THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES FROM ANY STATE NOT A MEMBER OF, OR TERRITORY NOT BELONGING TO, THIS

CONFEDERACY.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. 4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or LAW

DENYING OR IMPAIRING THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN NE GRO SLAVES, SHALL BE PASSED.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles export ed from any State, EXCEPT BY A VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF BOTH HOUSES.

7. No preferences shall be given by any regula tion of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury. but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts

and expenditures of all public money shall be pub lished from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money prom THE THEASURY RECEPT BY A VOTE OF TWO-TRIEDS OF BOTH HOUSES, TAKEN BY YEAR AND NAVE THERE IT RE ASKED AND ESTIMATED FOR BY SOME ONE OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENT. AND SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT; OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF PATING ITS OWN EXPENSES AND CONTINGENCIES; OR FOR THE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE CONFEDERATE

STATES, THE JUSTICE OF WHICH SHALL HAVE BEEN JU-DICIALLY DECLARED BY A TRIBUNAL FOR THE INVESTI-GATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH S HEREBY MADE THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH. 10. ALL BILLS APPROPRIATING MONEY SHALL SPECI TY, IN FEDERAL CURRENCY, THE EXACT AMOUNT OF EACH APPROPRIATION AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT IS MADE; AND CONGRESS SHALL GRANT NO EXTRA COMPENSATION TO ANY PUBLIC CONTRACTOR, OFFICER

AGENT, OR SERVANT, AFTER SUCH CONTRACT SHALL HAVE SEEN MADE ON SUCH SERVICE RENDERED.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any of-fice of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emoluments, office or title of any kind whatever, from

any king, prince or foreign state.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress

of grievances.

18. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed.

by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by cath or affirmation, and particularly

describing the place to be searched, and the persons

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capi tal or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a present-ment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a wit-ness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor sha private property be taken for public use without

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation: to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining wit-nesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor ex-

cessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted 10. Every law or resolution having the force of

law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. SECTION I. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and repri sal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill

of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairin the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of no 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on seagoing cessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such im-minent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enters into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. ARTICLE II.

SECTION L. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senatdr or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves: they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not ex-ceeding three, on the list of those voted for as Presi-dent; the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be ne-cessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, be-fore the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum

for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the federate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resid within the limits of the Confederate States, as they

may exist at the time of his election. 8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following outh or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

SECTION II.

SECTION IL

1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senate, and present experies.

ed two-thirds of the Senators present cineur; and he stall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambanasors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Ostand-Supreme Court, and all other numbers are not harving orate States, whose appointments are not harving

otherwise provided for, and which shall be provided

by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President slove, in the Courts of Law or in the heads of Departments.

8. The principal officer is each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the executive department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishones-ty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons there-

for.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the epd of their next session; but no person re-elected by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess. SECTION III.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of ad-journment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive embassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commis sion all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION IV. 1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the Coufederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crumes and misde

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one superior court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases rising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress sha'l make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be eld in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. SECTION III.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall onsist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and com-fort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.
ARTICLE IV.

1. Full farth and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial pro-ceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION IL. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slave shall not be thereby impaired. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority

of the State from which he fied, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the 3. No slove, or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to

whom such service or labor may be due. SECTION III.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Conederacy by a vote of two thirds of the whole House f Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate; the Senate coting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States con-cerned, as well as of Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concernand make all needful rules and regulations concern-ing the property of the Confederate States, inclu-ding the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new ter-

ritory, and Congress shall have power to Legislate, and provide governments for the inhabitants of all Territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the ininto the Confederacy. In all such territory the in-stitution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protect-ed, by Congress and by the Territorial government, and the inhabitants of the several confederate States and territories, and shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State "that now is or hereafter may become a member of the Confederacy," a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. ARTICLE V.

3. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concer in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention—so ting by States—and the said to said to satisfied by the Legislatures of two thinds of the States, or by Convention in two shields thereof—as the one of the other mode of radification may be proposed by the general Convention—they shall henceforth form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America and all the laws passed by the latter shall emitiens in force until the same shall be repealed or medited; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain is office until their successors shall be appointed and qualified or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and eagreements entered into before the adaption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this SECTION L.

Constitution as under the Provisional Governm Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all the Executive and Judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several states. both of the Confederate States and of the severs States, shall be bound by eath or affirmation to sup-port this Constitution, but no religious lest shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate

States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof. ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Convention of FIVE STATES shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying

2. When five States shall have ratified this Con stitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall pregress under the Provisional Constitution shall pre-scribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the electoral college; and for counting the votes and in-augurating the President. They shall, also, pre-scribe the time for holding the first election of mem-bers of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembly of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Gov-

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND SLAVERY BOTH TO BE DESTROYED.—The New York Day Book quotes the following from the New York Times: "Like Popery, slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age; or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to

speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees. The Day Book, commenting on this paragraph expresses the same opinion we have ourselves main-

"After civil freedom is destroyed by the monarchical, Puritanical, anti-republican party, it will, doubtless, turn its attention to the overthrow of religious freedom. It tried to get up a crusade against Catholicism a few years since, and in New England penetrated convents with Hiss committees, &c., but its onward progress was gallantly met by old Virginia, and with the true democratic instincts of equal rights, she conquered the destroyer. She fought and gained one of the most important battles for equal rights of this century, and she fought for it North, which had been overrun by the pestilent heresy of Know Nothingism. The return she gets for it is the invasion of her soil by the very men whom she most served."

We are glad to see that at least one paper in New York has the manliness and sense to present such views to the foreign population of the North, who are now expected to do all the fighting for the manufactures and millionaires of that region. "Keep it before them," that they are expected to crush their own champion and deliverer. Never let them for-get that they must be the next victims; that the fanaticism of the Puritan mind is as intense against Roman Catholicism as it is against slavery, as the blackened walls of the Convent, near Boston, and the ruins of their churches in the "City of Brotherly. Hate" testify .- Richmond Dispatch.

The Charleston Courier copies the Evening Posts story of the killed at Fort Moultrie, and says:

not one killed."

A company of artillery went on Monday from
Augusta to Harper's Ferry in command of Riv.

Wm. N. Pendleton, of the Protestant Episcopal Judge Lumkin, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has in service of the Confederate States at this time, four sons, two sons-in-law, two grandsons, and six

nephews.

Of the midshipmen who go into the Naval School at Newport, R. L., there are only eight from the seconded States.

The Washington Star says that many communications have been received from the soldiers, comclaining of the camp fare. The steamer Parkersburg has been chartered at

New York, by Government, to proceed to Pensacola New York, by Government, to proceed to Pensacola with sheep, hogs and 100 tens ice.

The steamers, Pocahordis, Powhatan, Philadelphia and Baltimore are quising on the Potomac to prevent the removal of lights, &c.

The Alexandria Gazeta thinks the blockade is a

benefit to Virginia, by compelling the State to man-

ufacture for itself.

The Governor of Georgia has been tendered the services of 215 volunteers companies, in addition to three regiments already in service.

The buoys in Pamlico Sound, on the Swash, and about the inlets of Ocracoke and Hatteras, have been

At Tallapoosa, Alabama, a company has been organized for the war, and over \$11,000 raised for the families of the soldiers during their absence.

It has been decided to protect the Upper Mississippi river with armed steamers and batteries of

Col. Allen's regiment of Zouaves will leave fo Washington as soon as their arms can be procured, which will probably be in a day or two. Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Zouaves will also

leave at an early day.

Senator Douglas, it is stated, is to be made a
Major-General in the Army.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17 .- The Picket Guard was driven in last night by the Administration forces.

The Long Bridge, as far as the north end of the draw, is occupied by Federal troops to-night.

Chors.—Both cane and corn are flourishing finely in Lafourche. More than double the usual quantity of the latter has been planted. Not for years has such flattering prospects for bountiful harvests been seen in East Felicians.—N. O. Bulletin 8th.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY,
THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONDUCT OF
Col. C. C. TEW, formerly Superintendent of the State
Military Academy at Columbia, & C. It is designed to at,
ford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of
Virginia and South-Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY. First Year, 548 Class - Arithmetic, Algebra, French. His cary United States, English Grammar, Geography, Ortho.

graphy.
Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.
Third Year, 2d Gase—Descriptive Competry, Shader Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying Prench, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literatur, Drawing, Elecution. Prench, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literatur, Drawing, Elocution.

Fourth Rear, 2d Class—Dif and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution.

Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astron.
my, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS

The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with spesal reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building in 214 feet long and three stories high; another building 194 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, are geon's office and hospital.

The charges for the Academic year are \$315, for which the Academy provides board, fuel, lighta, washing, instruction, text-books, medical attendance and clothing.

For circulars containing full information address. COL. C. C. TEW, Supt B. M. A.

November 30, 1860.

## THE OAK CITY HOUSE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

BALEIGH, N. C. THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY REPITTED and newly furnished in elegant style, and Mr. MOX.

TAGUE, late of Wilmington, has opened on the second A NEW BILLIARD SALOON.

WITH TWO OF PHELAN'S PATENT COMBINATION CUSHION

This Establishment, under a new arrangement, has been freshly stocked with PURE LIQUORS, WINES, SEGARS, &c., direct from the Castom House. It will be conducted on the CASH plan, by competent and obliging Managers. N. B. Walter H. Taylor's Old London Dock Brandy and the famous Reading Ale always on draught. 8nacks Served at all Hours. A FREE LUNCH given daily at 11 o'clock.
D. G. LOUGEE & CO.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! WAR DECLARED! WAR DE ON HIGH PRICES AND LARGE PROFITS. AT THE NEW STORE OF T. D. SLEDGE.

ONE DOOR BELOW MR. POMEROY'S BOOKSTORE. PATEFFEVILLE STREET, HERE CAN BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT DRESS GOODS

For Ladies and Misses. Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Parasols, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. Domestic Goods and Linens. Goods for Men and Boy's Wear in a great Variety, at the lowest prices. Shoes for Men and Boys-Shoes for Ludies, Misses

Hats for Men and Boys, in a great variety,

Raleigh, April 2, 1861. WYATT'S SPECIFIC PILLS CURE PERMApently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future minery. They are a complete and
gratifying success, perfectly safe under all circumstances,
alike for male or female, and entirely free from taste and
smell. Price \$1. Sent by mail including 6 stamps. Prepared by

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothemary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salabury, N. C. 1, 1861. 96—weawom. GEO. W. BLOUNT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Wilson, N. C., WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO him in Nash, Wilson, Edgeombe and Franklin

VATT'S FULLEDFID BALSAM.—THIS
Is valuable Compound has been in successful use
for more than 20 years. It has cared hundreds, who were
thought it be incurable, of Felinese's Comphinis, many of
whom had abandoned all hopes. Yet they are now restored to vigorous health, after having been given up by
friends and physicians.

In all complaints of the lungs, throat, chest, and side,
such as nain in the breast, spitting of blood, painful and

In all complaints of the lungs, throat, chest, and side, such as pain in the breast, spitting of blood, painful and excessive mucns, expectoration, asthms, difficulty of breathing, old and stuborn cough, and for the relaif of consumptives. Price \$1 per bottle. Prepared by

W. B. WYATT, Druggist and apothecary,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

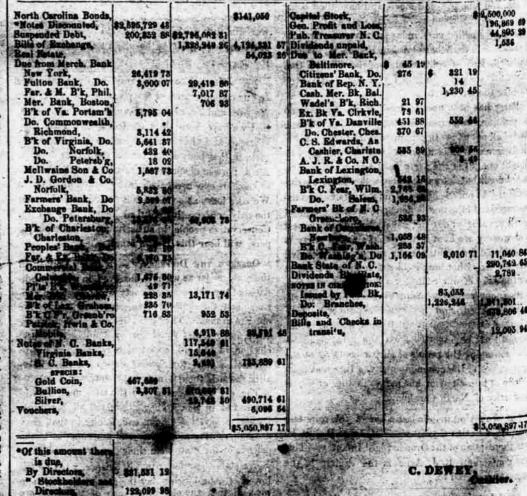
March 1, 1861.

NOR HIRE. A FIRST RATE CARPENTER. FOR SALE, a very fine young MARE. Apply to E BURES HAYWOOD. April 9, 1861. 37-waswi RAGS ! RAGS ! !- THE FORESTVILLE MANU-

PACTURING Company will discontinue the purchasing of Riga for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and Rags on band will please send ther notice.

W. B. REID, Sop't. May 14, 1861.

STATEMENT, Showing the Condition of the Bank of North Carolina, April 20th, 1861.



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T. D. BLEDGE.